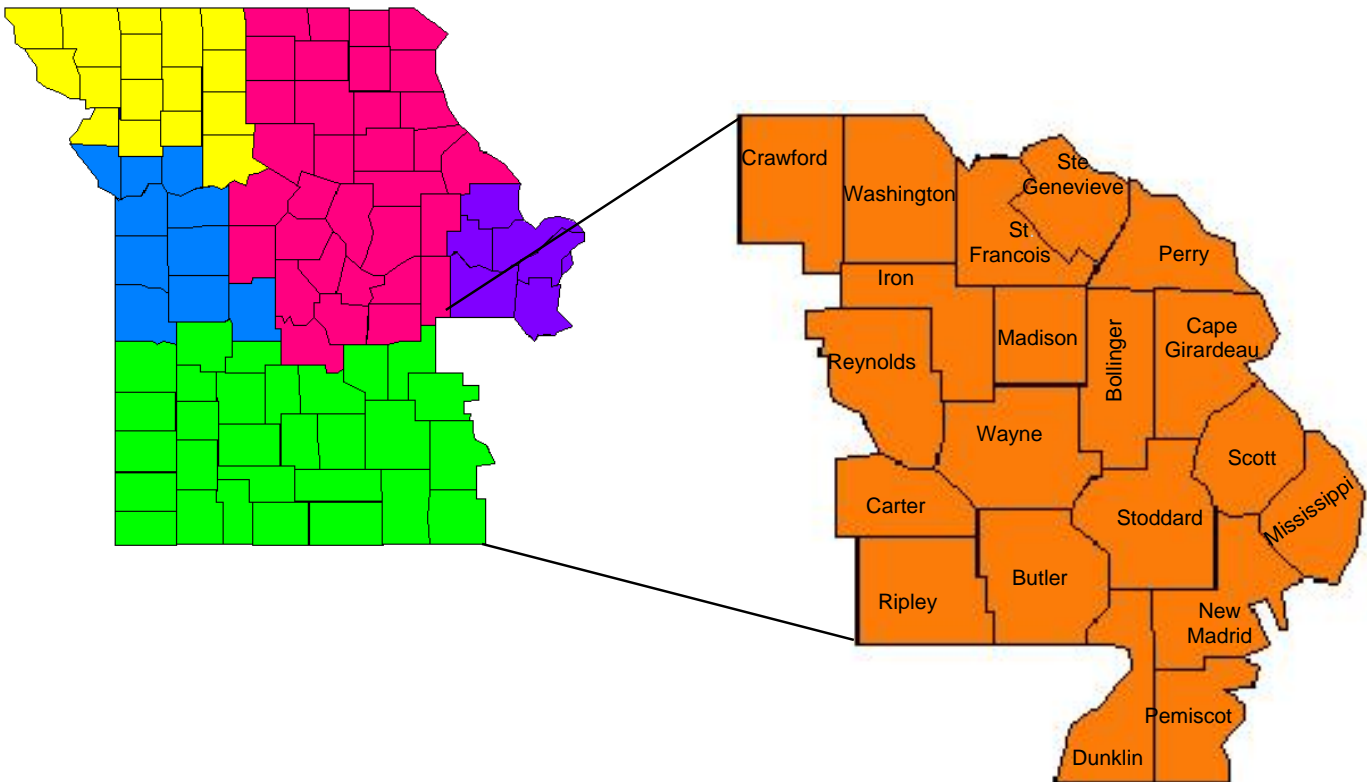


SOUTHEAST HIV REGION



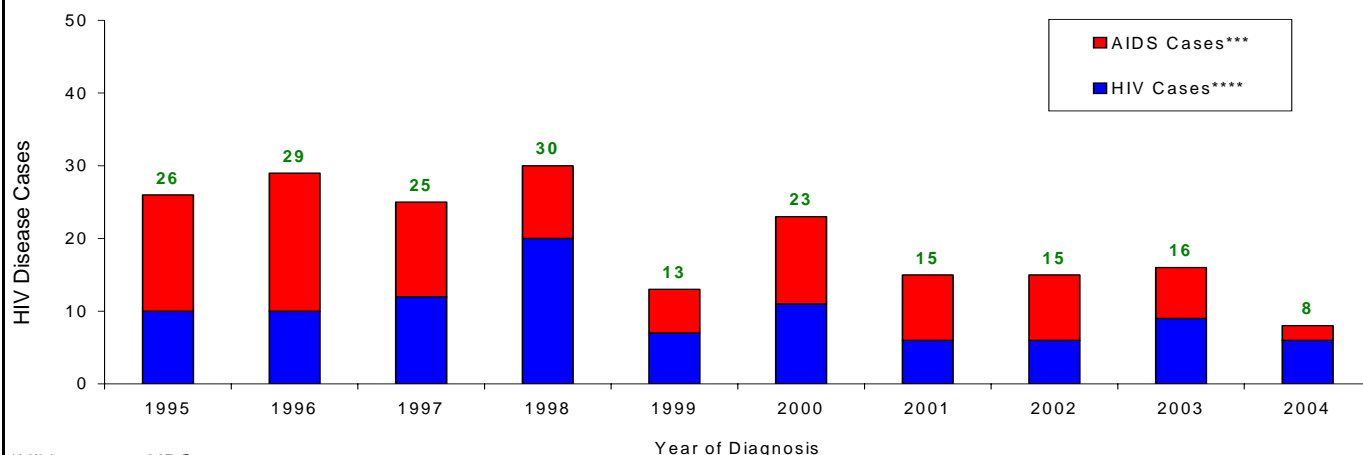
2000 population estimates for the Southeast HIV Region*										
County	White	African American	American Indian	Asian/Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Total**				
Bollinger County	11,714 97.4%	25 0.2%	83 0.7%	25 0.2%	68 0.6%	12,029 100.0%				
Butler County	37,435 91.6%	2,105 5.2%	215 0.5%	180 0.4%	412 1.0%	40,867 100.0%				
Cape Girardeau County	62,926 91.6%	3,607 5.3%	234 0.3%	529 0.8%	624 0.9%	68,693 100.0%				
Carter County	5,685 95.7%	3 0.1%	75 1.3%	6 0.1%	72 1.2%	5,941 100.0%				
Crawford County	22,281 97.7%	32 0.1%	95 0.4%	42 0.2%	176 0.8%	22,804 100.0%				
Dunklin County	28,963 87.4%	2,873 8.7%	97 0.3%	91 0.3%	824 2.5%	33,155 100.0%				
Iron County	10,314 96.4%	163 1.5%	35 0.3%	10 0.1%	62 0.6%	10,697 100.0%				
Madison County	11,552 97.9%	15 0.1%	29 0.2%	33 0.3%	66 0.6%	11,800 100.0%				
Mississippi County	10,411 77.5%	2,735 20.4%	33 0.2%	15 0.1%	129 1.0%	13,427 100.0%				
New Madrid County	16,345 82.7%	3,024 15.3%	33 0.2%	27 0.1%	183 0.9%	19,760 100.0%				
Pemiscot County	14,244 71.1%	5,231 26.1%	46 0.2%	57 0.3%	315 1.6%	20,047 100.0%				
Perry County	17,739 97.8%	33 0.2%	42 0.2%	122 0.7%	93 0.5%	18,132 100.0%				
Reynolds County	6,366 95.2%	32 0.5%	86 1.3%	13 0.2%	55 0.8%	6,689 100.0%				
Ripley County	13,019 96.4%	5 0.0%	170 1.3%	32 0.2%	132 1.0%	13,509 100.0%				
Scott County	35,221 87.1%	4,217 10.4%	109 0.3%	29 0.1%	448 1.1%	40,422 100.0%				
St. Francois County	53,228 95.7%	1,105 2.0%	188 0.3%	186 0.3%	447 0.8%	55,641 100.0%				
St. Genevieve County	17,404 97.5%	124 0.7%	45 0.3%	96 0.5%	132 0.7%	17,842 100.0%				
Stoddard County	28,772 96.9%	268 0.9%	111 0.4%	31 0.1%	231 0.8%	29,705 100.0%				
Washington County	22,159 94.9%	577 2.5%	149 0.6%	37 0.2%	170 0.7%	23,344 100.0%				
Wayne County	12,899 97.3%	21 0.2%	76 0.6%	19 0.1%	65 0.5%	13,259 100.0%				
Region Totals	438,677 91.8%	26,195 5.5%	1,951 0.4%	1,580 0.3%	4,704 1.0%	477,763 100.0%				

*Based on 2000 US Census Bureau data.

**Totals include persons of Other/Unknown races/ethnicities not listed.

MAGNITUDE AND IMPACT OF THE PROBLEM

Figure 1. HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, Southeast HIV Region, 1995—2004**



*HIV case vs. AIDS case

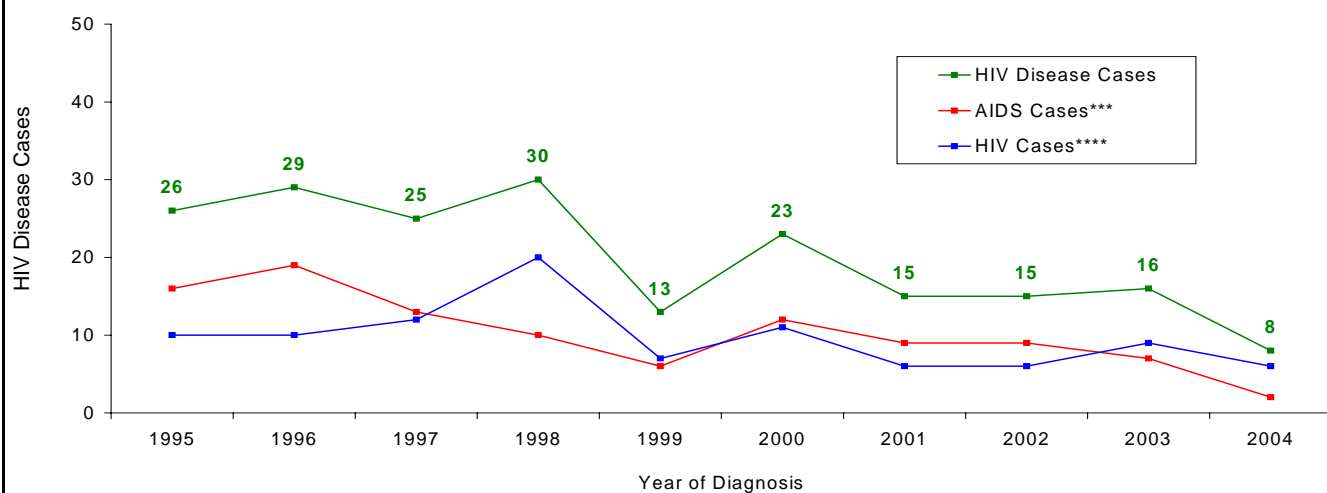
**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was documented by the Department.)

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they subsequently met the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as AIDS cases.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. (They have not met the case definition for AIDS.)

- As of December 31, 2004, the cumulative number of HIV disease cases in the Southeast HIV Region was 403; 130 of these were initially diagnosed with HIV, and 273 of these were initially diagnosed with or progressed to AIDS.
- There were six new HIV cases diagnosed in 2004; this was a 25% decrease from the 2003 total.
- The two new AIDS cases diagnosed in 2004 represented a 50% decrease from the 2003 total.
- For additional information, refer to the interpretation guidelines.

Figure 2. HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, Southeast HIV Region, 1995—2004**

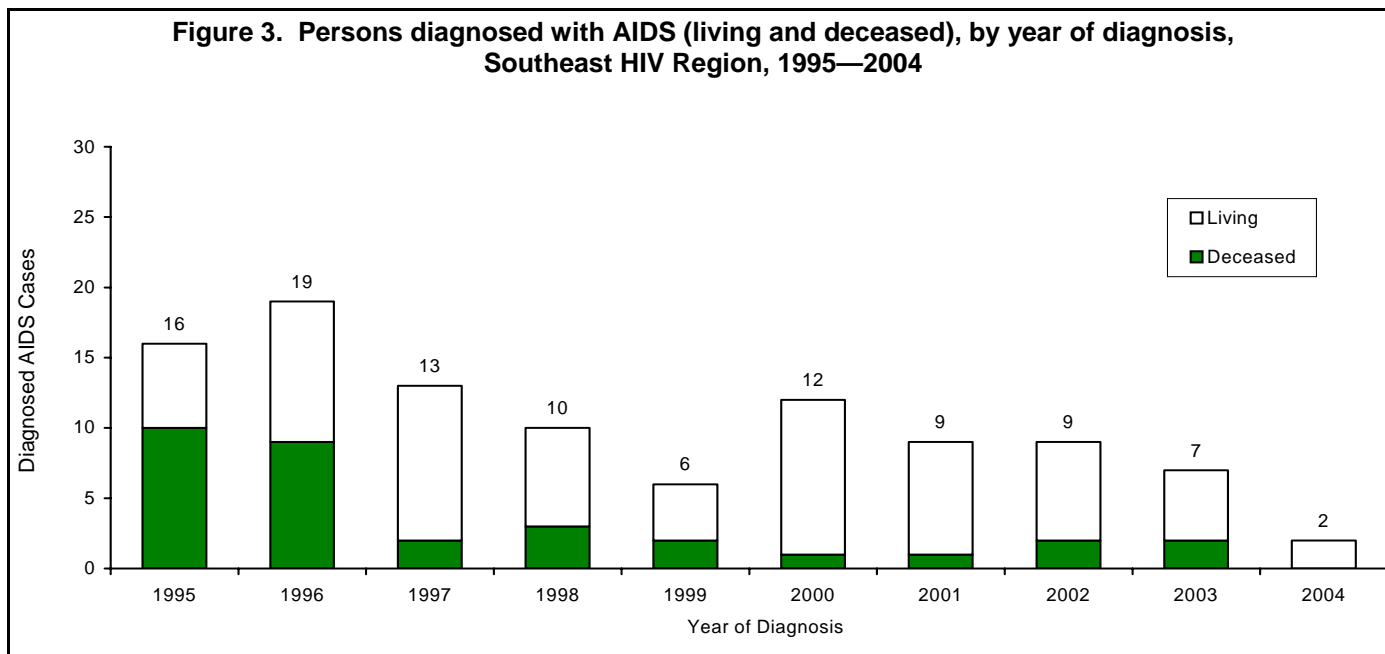


*HIV case vs. AIDS case

**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was documented by the Department.)

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they subsequently met the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as AIDS cases.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. (They have not met the case definition for AIDS.)



- Of the cumulative total of 273 AIDS cases diagnosed in the Southeast HIV Region, 128 (46.9%) were still living at the end of 2004.
- Both of the new AIDS cases diagnosed in 2004 were still living at the end of the year.

WHO

Table 1. Diagnosed HIV, AIDS, and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, Southeast HIV Region, 2004

	HIV*			AIDS**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Male	3	50.0%	1.3	0	0.0%	0.0	3	37.5%	1.3
Female	3	50.0%	1.2	2	100.0%	0.8	5	62.5%	2.0
Totals	6	100.0%	1.3	2	100.0%	0.4	8	100.0%	1.7
White	4	66.7%	0.9	1	50.0%	0.2	5	62.5%	1.1
Black	2	33.3%	7.6	1	50.0%	3.8	3	37.5%	11.5
Hispanic	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Asian	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Unknown	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Totals	6	100.0%	1.3	2	100.0%	0.4	8	100.0%	1.7
White Male	2	66.7%	0.9	0	0.0%	0.0	2	66.7%	0.9
Black Male	1	33.3%	7.9	0	0.0%	0.0	1	33.3%	7.9
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Asian Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Unknown	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Totals	3	100.0%	1.3	0	0.0%	0.0	3	100.0%	1.3
White Female	2	66.7%	0.9	1	50.0%	0.4	3	60.0%	1.3
Black Female	1	33.3%	7.4	1	50.0%	7.4	2	40.0%	14.9
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Asian Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Unknown	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Totals	3	100.0%	1.2	2	100.0%	0.8	5	100.0%	2.0

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2004 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**AIDS cases initially diagnosed in 2004.

***The sum of newly diagnosed HIV cases and newly diagnosed AIDS cases. Does not include cases which progressed to AIDS in 2004.

****Per 100,000 population based on 2000 US Census Bureau data.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- In comparison to 2003, there were 40% fewer HIV cases and 60% fewer AIDS cases, resulting in a 46.7% decrease in the number of newly diagnosed HIV disease cases in this region in 2004.
- Consistent with the counts in 2003, HIV case counts were equal in females and males; however, all of the AIDS cases in 2004 were reported as female.
- In 2003 and 2004, all new cases were diagnosed in individuals who reported their race as either White or Black. No cases were reported in persons of another race/ethnicity.

WHERE

Table 2. HIV and AIDS cases and rates, by geographic area, Southeast HIV Region, 2004 and cumulative*

Geographic Area	HIV Cases						AIDS Cases					
	Diagnosed 2004**			Cumulative			Diagnosed 2004			Cumulative		
	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***
Location												
Cape Girardeau County	0	0.0%	0.0	23	17.7%	33.5	0	0.0%	0.0	47	17.2%	68.4
Scott County	0	0.0%	0.0	14	10.8%	34.6	0	0.0%	0.0	20	7.3%	49.5
St. Francois County	2	33.3%	3.6	19	14.6%	34.1	0	0.0%	0.0	40	14.7%	71.9
Pemiscot County	0	0.0%	0.0	11	8.5%	54.9	0	0.0%	0.0	16	5.9%	79.8
Dunklin County	1	16.7%	3.0	12	9.2%	36.2	1	50.0%	3.0	30	11.0%	90.5
Butler County	1	16.7%	2.4	13	10.0%	31.8	0	0.0%	0.0	20	7.3%	48.9
Remainder of Region	2	33.3%	0.9	38	29.2%	17.4	1	50.0%	0.5	100	36.6%	45.7
Southeast HIV Region	6	100.0%	1.3	130	100.0%	27.2	2	100.0%	0.4	273	100.0%	57.1

*Includes all cases, living and deceased.

**HIV cases diagnosed and reported to the Department during 2004 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

***Per 100,000 population based on 2000 US Census Bureau data.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- In 2003, Cape Girardeau County and Pemiscot County each had three new HIV cases; however, there were no new HIV cases in these counties in 2004.
- Overall, the percentage of HIV cases reported from each jurisdiction remained stable from 2003 to 2004.

EXPOSURE CATAGORIES

Men Who Have Sex with Men (MSM)

Table 3. Incidence and prevalence of HIV and AIDS cases in men who have sex with men, by race, Southeast HIV Region, 2004

Race	HIV cases*				AIDS cases			
	Incidence		Prevalence		Incidence**		Prevalence	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	1	100.0%	45	90.0%	0	0.0%	43	91.5%
Black	0	0.0%	4	8.0%	0	0.0%	3	6.4%
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	1	2.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.1%
SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL	1	100.0%	50	100.0%	0	--	47	100.0%

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2004 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases that progressed to AIDS.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- There was not much difference between the 2003 and 2004 case counts of MSM with HIV disease.
- The one incident case in 2004 was a White male. This demographic represents the highest proportion of MSM HIV disease cases in the region.

Table 4. HIV Prevalence in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, by age, Southeast HIV Region, 2004

Age Group	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	13	28.9%	2	50.0%	1	100.0%	16	32.0%
25-44	27	60.0%	2	50.0%	0	0.0%	29	58.0%
45-64	5	11.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	10.0%
65+	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL	45	100.0%	4	100.0%	1	100.0%	50	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include Other/Unknown cases not listed in columns.

**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each age group.

***Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- Consistent with trends from previous years, the 25-44 age group had the largest number of living HIV cases in this region, and the majority of those cases occurred in White males.

Table 5. HIV Prevalence in men who have sex with men, by geographic area, Southeast HIV Region, 2004

Geographic Area	Total	
	Cases	%
Cape Girardeau County	13	26.0%
St. Francois County	10	20.0%
Pemiscot County	6	12.0%
Remaining Counties	21	42.0%
SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL	50	100.0%

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- There was not much difference in the distribution of cases throughout the counties in this region from previous years.

Men Who Have Sex with Men and Inject Drugs (MSM/IDU)**Table 6. HIV and AIDS incidence and prevalence in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race, Southeast HIV Region, 2004**

Race	HIV cases*				AIDS cases			
	Incidence		Prevalence		Incidence**		Prevalence	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	0	0.0%	8	100.0%	0	0.0%	6	75.0%
Black	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	25.0%
SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL	0	--	8	100.0%	0	--	8	100.0%

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2004 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases that progressed to AIDS.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- Similar to 2003, there were no reported MSM/IDU HIV disease cases in 2004.

Table 7. HIV prevalence in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, by age, Southeast HIV Region, 2004

Age Group	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
13-18	2	25.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	25.0%
19-24	1	12.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	12.5%
25-44	5	62.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	62.5%
45-64	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
65+	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL	8	100.0%	0	--	0	--	8	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include Other/Unknown cases not listed in columns.

**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each age group.

***Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- Consistent with totals from previous years, MSM/IDU cases were predominantly reported in White males.
- As seen in all exposure categories in this region, the 25-44 age group contained the most cases; however, there was a greater combined percentage of MSM/IDU cases in the two younger age groups than observed in the other exposure categories. In MSM, 32% of cases were in age groups younger than 25 years old; whereas, 37.5% of MSM/IDU were in these younger age groups.

Table 8. HIV prevalence in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, Southeast HIV Region, 2004

Geographic Area	Cases	%
SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL	8	100.0%

Injecting Drug Users (IDU)

Table 9. HIV and AIDS incidence and prevalence in injecting drug users, by selected race, Southeast HIV Region, 2004

Race and Sex	HIV cases*				AIDS cases			
	Incidence		Prevalence		Incidence**		Prevalence	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	0.0%	5	62.5%	0	0.0%	11	52.4%
Black Male	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	4.8%
White Female	0	0.0%	1	12.5%	1	100.0%	6	28.6%
Black Female	0	0.0%	2	25.0%	0	0.0%	3	14.3%
SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL	0	--	8	100.0%	1	100.0%	21	100.0%

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2004 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases that progressed to AIDS.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- In 2004, there was one new IDU HIV disease case; however, there were no new IDU HIV disease cases in 2003 for this region.
- Consistent with trends from previous years, most of the living HIV disease IDU cases occurred in White males; however, the ratio of White males to White females had decreased, dropping from 3:1 in 2003 to 2.3:1 in 2004.

Table 10. HIV prevalence in injecting drug users, by selected race, by age, Southeast HIV Region, 2004

Age Group	White		Black		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
13-18	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	12.5%
19-24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
25-44	6	100.0%	0	0.0%	6	75.0%
45-64	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	12.5%
65+	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL	6	100.0%	2	100.0%	8	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include Other/Unknown cases not listed in columns.

**Percentage of race in each age group.

***Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- As seen in previous years, living HIV IDU cases in White IDU were mainly in the 25-44 age group. Black IDU cases were reported in the 13-18 and 45-64 age groups.

Table 11. HIV prevalence in injecting drug users, by geographic area, Southeast HIV Region, 2004

Geographic Area	Total	
	Cases	%
Dunklin County	3	37.5%
Remaining Counties	5	62.5%
SOUTHEAST HIV REGION	8	100.0%

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- From 2003 to 2004, there was no change in the count of HIV cases that resided in Dunklin County at time of diagnosis; however, the percentage of cases diagnosed in this county increased 10.2%.

Heterosexual Contacts**Table 12. HIV and AIDS incidence and prevalence in heterosexual contacts, by selected race, Southeast HIV Region, 2004**

Race and Sex	HIV cases*				AIDS cases			
	Incidence		Prevalence		Incidence**		Prevalence	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	0.0%	6	15.8%	0	0.0%	4	10.8%
Black Male	0	0.0%	5	13.2%	0	0.0%	5	13.5%
White Female	1	100.0%	17	44.7%	0	0.0%	12	32.4%
Black Female	0	0.0%	10	26.3%	0	0.0%	16	43.2%
SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL	1	100.0%	38	100.0%	0	--	37	100.0%

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2004 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases that progressed to AIDS.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- Heterosexual contact was the most common HIV risk factor reported in females in 2004. The new heterosexual case in 2004 was in a female. Additionally, females made up 73.3% of HIV disease cases in this exposure category; this was an increase of 0.6% from 2003.

Table 13. HIV prevalence in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, by age, Southeast HIV Region, 2004

Age Group	White Males		Black Males		White Females		Black Females		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	23.5%	1	10.0%	5	13.2%
19-24	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	4	23.5%	3	30.0%	8	21.1%
25-44	3	50.0%	3	60.0%	7	41.2%	6	60.0%	19	50.0%
45-64	2	33.3%	1	20.0%	2	11.8%	0	0.0%	5	13.2%
65+	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.6%
SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL	6	100.0%	5	100.0%	17	100.0%	10	100.0%	38	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include Other/Unknown cases not listed in columns.

**Percentage of race in each age group.

***Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- One-half of the heterosexual cases were 25-44 years old.
- Consistent with observations from previous years, females who reported heterosexual contact as their mode of transmission tended to be diagnosed at younger ages than males.

Table 14. HIV prevalence in heterosexual contacts, by selected race, by geographic area, Southeast HIV Region, 2004

Geographic Area	White		Black		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Butler County	4	57.1%	3	42.9%	7	18.4%
Scott County	3	50.0%	3	50.0%	6	15.8%
Cape Girardeau County	3	75.0%	1	25.0%	4	10.5%
Dunklin County	2	66.7%	1	33.3%	3	7.9%
Mississippi County	2	33.3%	4	66.7%	6	15.8%
Remaining Counties	9	75.0%	3	25.0%	12	31.6%
SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL	23	60.5%	15	39.5%	38	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include Other/Unknown cases not listed in columns.

**Percentage of race in each area.

***Percentage of cases per area.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- Among Whites diagnosed with HIV who reported heterosexual contact as their mode of transmission and were still alive at the end of 2004, 17.4% were living in Butler County when diagnosed, 13% were in Scott County, 13% were in Cape Girardeau County, 8.7% were living in Dunklin County, 8.7% were in Mississippi County, and 39.1% were living in the remaining counties of the Southeast HIV Region.
- Among Blacks diagnosed with HIV who reported heterosexual contact as their mode of transmission and were still alive at the end of 2004, 26.7% were living in Mississippi County when diagnosed, 20% were in Butler County, 20% were in Scott County, 6.7% were living in Cape Girardeau County, 6.7% were in Dunklin County, and 20% were living in the remaining counties of the region.
- The demographic distribution of HIV prevalence in 2004 in this region throughout the counties was very similar to that of 2003.

Table 15. HIV and AIDS cases with exposure category assignments for NIRs, Southeast HIV Region, 2004

Exposure Category	HIV cases				AIDS cases			
	2004*		Cumulative		2004		Cumulative	
Men who have sex with men	3	50.0%	61	47.7%	0	0.0%	128	47.6%
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	0	0.0%	10	7.8%	0	0.0%	19	7.1%
Injecting drug use	0	0.0%	9	7.0%	2	100.0%	40	14.9%
Heterosexual contact	3	50.0%	46	35.9%	0	0.0%	63	23.4%
Hemophilian/coagulation disorder	0	0.0%	2	1.6%	0	0.0%	11	4.1%
Blood transfusion or tissue recipient	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	3.0%
No indicated risk	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
ADULT/ADOLESCENT SUBTOTAL	6	100.0%	128	100.0%	2	100.0%	269	100.0%
Pediatric (<13 years)								
PEDIATRIC SUBTOTAL	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	4	100.0%
TOTAL	6		130		2		273	

*HIV cases reported during 2004 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.
Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

- In 2004, four (66.7%) of the HIV cases and one (50%) of the AIDS cases diagnosed in the Southeast HIV Region were classified as "No Indicated Risk".

GONORRHEA**Table 1. Reported gonorrhea cases and rates, by race and county*, Southeast HIV Region, 2004**

County	White			Black			Total**		
	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***
Cape Girardeau County	40	34.8%	63.6	57	49.6%	1,580.3	115	100.0%	167.4
Pemiscot County	6	13.6%	42.1	37	84.1%	707.3	44	100.0%	219.5
Scott County	8	18.2%	22.7	34	77.3%	806.3	44	100.0%	108.9
Mississippi County	2	4.9%	19.2	34	82.9%	1,243.1	41	100.0%	305.4
Dunklin County	6	24.0%	20.7	12	48.0%	417.7	25	100.0%	75.4
Butler County	5	20.8%	13.4	8	33.3%	380.0	24	100.0%	58.7
New Madrid County	2	12.5%	12.2	12	75.0%	396.8	16	100.0%	81.0
St. Francois County	2	20.0%	3.8	4	40.0%	362.0	10	100.0%	18.0
Stoddard County	8	88.9%	27.8	0	0.0%	0.0	9	100.0%	30.3
Crawford County	4	57.1%	18.0	0	0.0%	0.0	7	100.0%	30.7
Bollinger County	3	75.0%	25.6	0	0.0%	0.0	4	100.0%	33.3
Iron County	1	33.3%	9.7	0	0.0%	0.0	3	100.0%	28.0
Ste. Genevieve County	2	66.7%	11.5	1	33.3%	806.5	3	100.0%	16.8
Washington County	1	33.3%	4.5	1	33.3%	173.3	3	100.0%	12.9
Ripley County	2	100.0%	15.4	0	0.0%	0.0	2	100.0%	14.8
Wayne County	1	50.0%	7.8	0	0.0%	0.0	2	100.0%	15.1
SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL	93	26.4%	21.2	200	56.8%	763.5	352	100.0%	73.7

*Counties that have a zero case count for 2004 are not listed in the table.

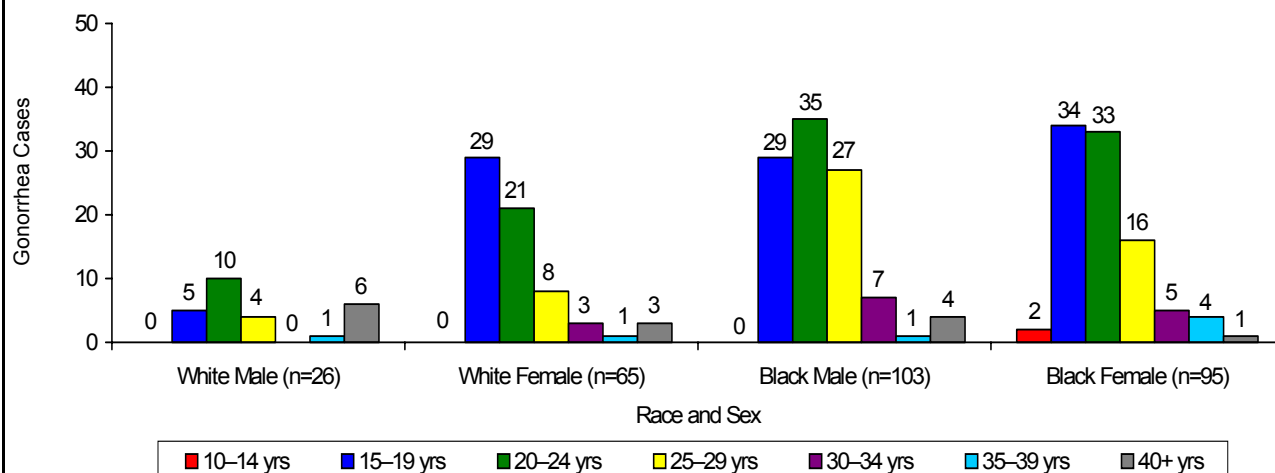
**Totals may include Other/Unknown cases not listed in columns.

***Per 100,000 population based on 2000 US Census Bureau data. Note that when the number of cases is less than 5, the rate is considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Note: Row percentages are shown. Percentages may not total due to rounding.

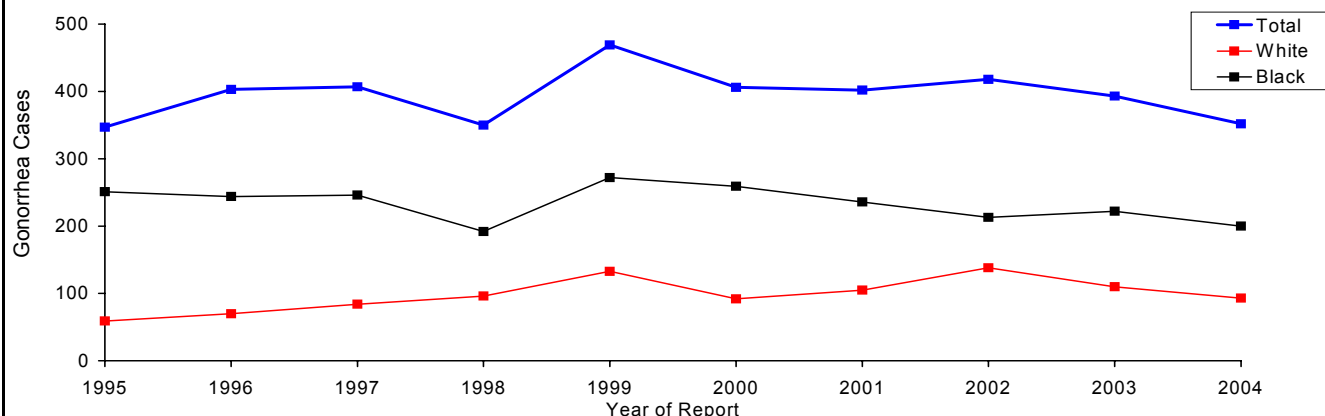
- The case rate for Blacks in the Southeast HIV Region was 36.0 times higher than the case rate for Whites.
- In 2004, Cape Girardeau County reported the highest percentage of cases (32.7%) among all the areas in the Southeast HIV Region.
- In 2004, the number of gonorrhea cases reported decreased by 41 (10.4%) over the number of cases reported in 2003 in the Southeast HIV Region.

Figure 1. Reported gonorrhea cases, by race and sex, by age group, Southeast HIV Region, 2004



- Figure 1 depicts 289 (82.1%) cases with complete information for race, sex, and age of the 352 gonorrhea cases reported in 2004.
- In the four specific groups depicted, the highest percentage (34.3%) of cases reported were in individuals 20 to 24 years old.
- The age group with second highest percentage (33.6%) of cases reported were in individuals 15 to 19 years old.
- In females, 39.4% of the cases were in individuals 15 to 19 years old, while in males, 26.4% of the cases were in this age group.

Figure 2. Reported gonorrhea cases, by race and year of report, Southeast HIV Region, 2004



- Although fluctuating each year, on average from 1995 through 1999, the number of gonorrhea cases reported in the Southeast HIV Region increased, but have decreased on average since then.
- This same general trend pattern can be seen in Whites and Blacks.

CHLAMYDIA**Table 2. Reported chlamydia cases and rates, by race and county*, Southeast HIV Region, 2004**

County	White			Black			Total**		
	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***
Cape Girardeau County	107	54.3%	170.0	61	31.0%	1,691.2	197	100.0%	286.8
Pemiscot County	24	18.0%	168.5	96	72.2%	1,835.2	133	100.0%	663.4
St. Francois County	79	71.2%	148.4	6	5.4%	543.0	111	100.0%	199.5
Scott County	41	37.3%	116.4	63	57.3%	1,494.0	110	100.0%	272.1
Butler County	44	43.6%	117.5	19	18.8%	902.6	101	100.0%	247.1
Dunklin County	31	38.8%	107.0	18	22.5%	626.5	80	100.0%	241.3
Mississippi County	17	23.3%	163.3	48	65.8%	1,755.0	73	100.0%	543.7
New Madrid County	26	52.0%	159.1	17	34.0%	562.2	50	100.0%	253.0
Crawford County	21	44.7%	94.3	0	0.0%	0.0	47	100.0%	206.1
Stoddard County	35	79.5%	121.6	0	0.0%	0.0	44	100.0%	148.1
Washington County	25	62.5%	112.8	1	2.5%	173.3	40	100.0%	171.4
Perry County	10	41.7%	56.4	0	0.0%	0.0	24	100.0%	132.4
Bollinger County	5	31.3%	42.7	0	0.0%	0.0	16	100.0%	133.0
Iron County	11	68.8%	106.7	1	6.3%	613.5	16	100.0%	149.6
Ste. Genevieve County	12	85.7%	68.9	1	7.1%	806.5	14	100.0%	78.5
Madison County	8	72.7%	69.3	0	0.0%	0.0	11	100.0%	93.2
Carter County	1	12.5%	17.6	0	0.0%	0.0	8	100.0%	134.7
Wayne County	4	57.1%	31.0	0	0.0%	0.0	7	100.0%	52.8
Ripley County	4	66.7%	30.7	0	0.0%	0.0	6	100.0%	44.4
Reynolds County	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	3	100.0%	44.8
SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL	505	46.3%	115.1	331	30.3%	1,263.6	1,091	100.0%	228.4

*Counties that have a zero case count for 2004 are not listed in the table.

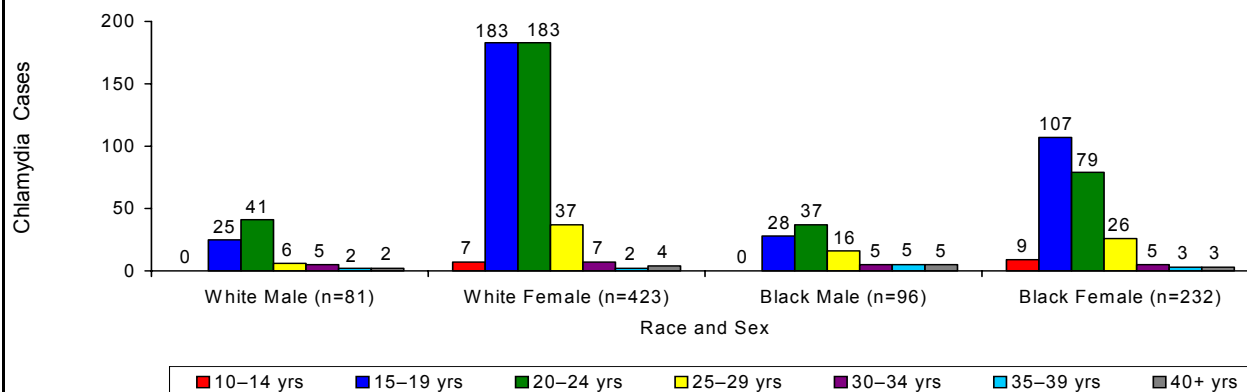
**Totals may include Other/Unknown cases not listed in columns.

***Per 100,000 population based on 2000 US Census Bureau data. Note that when the number of cases is less than 5, the rate is considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Note: Row percentages are shown. Percentages may not total due to rounding.

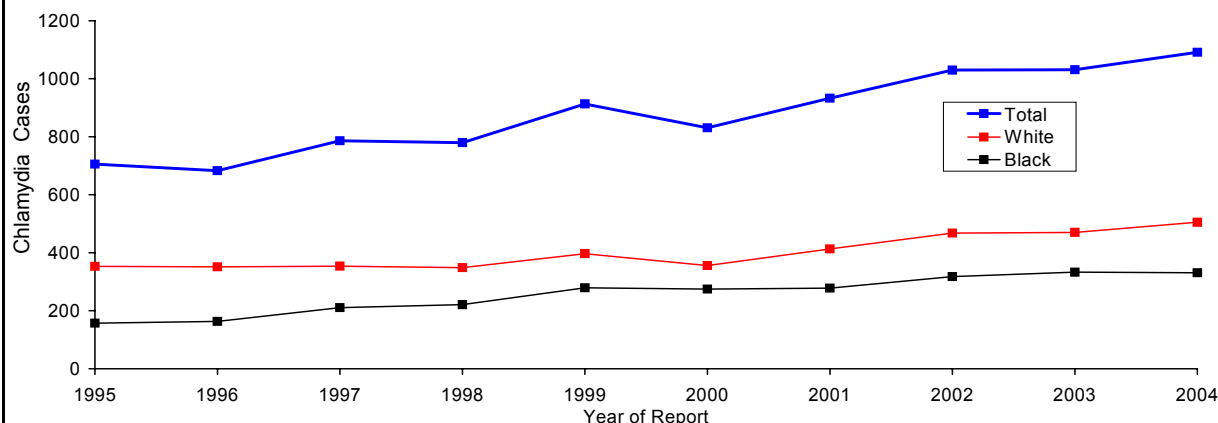
- In 2004, Cape Girardeau County reported the highest percentage of cases (18.1%) among all the counties in the Southeast HIV Region.
- The case rate for Blacks in the Southeast HIV Region was 11 times higher than the case rate for Whites.
- In 2004, the number of chlamydia cases reported increased by 60 (5.8%) over the number of cases reported in 2003 in the Southeast HIV Region. The case rate per 100,000 population also increased by 5.8%.

Figure 3. Reported chlamydia cases, by race and sex, by age group, Southeast HIV Region, 2004



- Figure 3 depicts 832 (76.3%) cases with complete information for race, sex, and age of the 1,091 chlamydia cases reported in 2004.
- In the four specific groups depicted, the highest percentage (41.2%) of cases reported were in individuals 15 to 19 years old.
- The age group with the second highest percentage (40.9%) of cases reported were in individuals 20 to 24 years old.
- Among White females, an equal percentage of cases (43.3%) were in individuals 15 to 19 and 20 to 24 years old.
- Among Black females, 46.1% of the cases were in individuals 15 to 19 years old.

Figure 4. Reported chlamydia cases, by race and year of report, Southeast HIV Region, 2004



- From 1995 through 2004, the number of chlamydia cases reported in the Southeast HIV Region fluctuated, but on the average have increased over this period.
- This same general trend pattern can be seen in Whites and Blacks.